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# REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS IRAQ-KUWAIT OBSERVATION MISSION

(for the period 1 October 1993-31 March 1994)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. By paragraph 5 of its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, the Security Council established a demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the Iraq-Kuwait boundary and decided to set up an observer unit with the following tasks: to monitor the Khawr Abd Allah waterway and the DMZ; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the DMZ; and to observe any potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State into the other. By its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the above provisions (S/22454).

2. On 5 February 1993, the Security Council adopted resolution 806 (1993), expanding UNIKOM's terms of reference to include the capacity to take physical action to prevent or redress small-scale violations of the DMZ; violations of the boundary, for example by civilians or police; and problems that might arise from the presence of Iraqi installations and Iraqi citizens and their assets in the DMZ on the Kuwaiti side of the newly demarcated boundary.

3. By its resolution 689 (1991), the Security Council noted that the decision to set up the observer unit had been taken in paragraph 5 of resolution 687 (1991) and could be terminated only by a decision of the Council; and decided to review the question of termination or continuation as well as the modalities of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) every six months. The Security Council last reviewed this matter in early October 1993 and, in a letter of its President dated 11 October 1993 (S/26566), concurred with my recommendation (S/26520, para. 22) that UNIKOM be maintained for a further six-month period. The purpose of the present report is to provide the Security Council, prior to its forthcoming review, with an overview of UNIKOM's activities during the last six months.

## II. ORGANIZATION

4. On 1 December 1993, Major General Krishna N.S. Thapa (Nepal) assumed his role as the Chief Military Observer from the Acting Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Vigar Aabrek (Norway). His appointment was changed to that of Force Commander of UNIKOM on 1 January 1994 to reflect the enhanced capability of the Mission resulting from the addition of a mechanized infantry battalion from Bangladesh. Brigadier General Yeo Cheng Ann (Singapore) is Chief of Staff and Deputy Force Commander, having arrived in the Mission area on 8 October 1993.

5. A breakdown of UNIKOM military strength as at 14 March 1994 is given in annex I. This has been divided into three main groups: military observers, mechanized infantry battalion and support units. UNIKOM also has 204 civilian staff, of whom 76 are international and 128 are locally recruited.

6. Since the Council last reviewed the Mission's mandate, UNIKOM has implemented the first phase of its reinforcement with the deployment of a mechanized infantry battalion in order to carry out an extended mandate pursuant

to Security Council resolution 806 (1993). In response to my request, the Government of Bangladesh agreed to contribute a mechanized infantry battalion (BANBAT) of 775 all ranks to UNIKOM. An advance team arrived in the Mission area in mid-November 1993, followed by the remainder of the battalion during the month of December and early January 1994. After a period of training to familiarize it with equipment provided by Kuwait, the battalion was declared operational on 5 February 1994.

7. The Danish Logistic Unit (DANLOG) has continued to carry out vehicle maintenance, supply and logistics support to the Mission, including the provision of additional support required by the Bangladesh battalion. This additional support has necessitated some redistribution of tasks and the infantry battalion has taken over some of the guard duties formerly performed by DANLOG.

8. In early November 1993, Austria deployed a 12-member medical team (AUSMED), consisting of 2 doctors and 10 medics, to replace the Norwegian medical unit (NORMED). Some members of NORMED remained in the Mission area until early December 1993 to assist in the transition. In late December 1993 a 16-member medical team arrived from Bangladesh to augment AUSMED. This team, BANMED, arrived with the Bangladesh battalion but is retained as a separate medical unit working in conjunction with AUSMED to provide the required level of medical support to the Mission. It consists of 3 doctors and 13 medics. BANBAT has a small integral medical section of its own.

9. The Argentinian engineer unit (ARGENG) continued its activities aimed at improving security of camps by installing additional fencing, mine-clearing, renovation of helicopter pads and construction of new patrol roads. However, its activity remains limited owing to shortage of equipment. The unit arrived without the equipment it requires and delivery of this equipment, promised by Kuwait, is still awaited. Efforts continue to resolve this problem.

10. UNIKOM retains the two small fixed-wing aircraft contributed by the Government of Switzerland at no cost to the Organization and three chartered helicopters. It also has the use of a chartered AN-26 aircraft for the transport of personnel and equipment between Kuwait and Baghdad.

11. The Government of Kuwait provided the camps at Camp Khor and Al-Abdally for the accommodation of the mechanized infantry battalion at no cost to the Organization.

12. The Government of Kuwait had committed itself to provide 32 armoured personnel carriers (APCs) and 113 other vehicles as well as communications equipment for the battalion, for which the rate of reimbursement for depreciation is still being negotiated. UNIKOM has thus far received all 32 APCs and 83 other vehicles as well as part of the communications equipment, as at 31 March 1994.

## III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

13. UNIKOM is deployed in the DMZ as outlined in the attached map. For operational purposes, the DMZ is still divided into three sectors (North, Central, South) but, with the addition of the mechanized infantry battalion, UNIKOM's concept of operations has been modified. It is now based on a combination of patrol and observation bases, observation points, ground and air patrols, vehicle check-points, roadblocks, a force mobile reserve, investigation teams and liaison with the parties at all levels.

14. The three sectors continue to be manned by the military observers, who provide the basis for UNIKOM's patrol, observation, investigation and liaison activities within the DMZ, including the Khawr Abd Allah waterway. The mechanized infantry battalion is accommodated in a main battalion camp at Camp Khor and a company at Al-Abdally. From these two locations, it is tasked to provide reinforcement patrols to sectors, in areas where the situation is sensitive and where an infantry force could be required to prevent incidents. The battalion also provides the force mobile reserve capable of rapid redeployment anywhere within the DMZ to prevent or redress small-scale violation of the DMZ and the boundary. Also, where necessary, it provides security for UNIKOM installations. The establishment of vehicle check-points on main roads and the institution of random roadblocks, both considered necessary to prevent the illegal entry of weapons into the DMZ, are subject to further discussions between UNIKOM and the two parties and, therefore, have not yet been implemented.

15. UNIKOM has liaison offices in Baghdad and Kuwait City and, through them, the Force Commander and other senior staff of UNIKOM have maintained regular contacts with the authorities in both capitals. At the local level, liaison continued with the police and the liaison officers of both sides, particularly with regard to civilian activity in the DMZ. These contacts have been useful in dealing with complaints and facilitating UNIKOM's operations.

## IV. SITUATION IN THE DEMILITARIZED ZONE

16. During the period under review the situation in the DMZ has been generally calm. However, there have been periods of tension.

17. It will be recalled that, as a result of the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary, an issue that remained outstanding was the future of private Iraqi citizens who remained on Kuwaiti territory and their assets, in particular in the Al-Abdally farming area and the town of Umm Qasr. When the Kuwaitis started to construct their border security system, comprising a trench, an earthen embankment and a patrol road through these areas, tension manifested itself in two protest demonstrations in which Iraqi nationals crossed into Kuwait. There was also a serious shooting incident in November 1993 when a member of the security guard for the Kuwaiti trench project shot two Iraqi policemen who were on Kuwaiti territory. This incident is reported to have resulted in the death of one Iraqi policeman and injury to the second.

18. UNIKOM responded to these incidents and quickly restored stability in the area. Through bilateral discussions with Iraqi and Kuwaiti authorities, UNIKOM facilitated arrangements agreeable to both parties for the repatriation of Iraqi nationals living on Kuwaiti territory. Iraqi nationals living in the Umm Qasr area were all repatriated by the end of December 1993 and those living in the Al-Abdally farming area were repatriated by the end of February 1994.

19. It will also be recalled from my previous report (S/26520) that an experienced land assessor was appointed by the Secretary-General to conduct an evaluation of private Iraqi assets in the Umm Qasr and Al-Abdally areas. On the basis of this evaluation, the amount of compensation was determined and a payment scheme was put in place. Subsequently, during the second half of February 1994, compensation notices were delivered to the Iraqi nationals in the farm area. Compensation information was also disseminated in the form of press releases and paid notices in the local and regional media. However, all the Iraqi nationals refused to accept compensation, and the funds contributed by Kuwait were placed in a United Nations trust fund where they remain at the disposal of the beneficiaries.

20. In the meantime, the Kuwaiti border security system being constructed along its boundary with Iraq has nearly been completed.

21. UNIKOM observed three types of violations: ground violations involving incursions into the DMZ and border crossings by military personnel, resulting in serious incidents; overflights of the DMZ by military aircraft; and violations involving the carrying and firing of weapons other than sidearms in the DMZ. The following table summarizes the violations observed by UNIKOM:

| | Iraq | | | | Kuwait | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ground | Air | Weapon | Total | Ground | Air | Weapon | Total |
| October | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| November | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| December | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| January | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| February | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| March | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 19 |

| | Member States cooperating with Kuwait | | | | Unidentified | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ground | Air | Weapon | Total | Ground | Air | Weapon | Total |
| October | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| November | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| December | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| January | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| February | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| March | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 |

UNIKOM raised these violations with the parties concerned, with a view to having action taken to prevent a recurrence.

22. During the reporting period, UNIKOM received a total of 20 written complaints, 13 from Iraq and 7 from Kuwait. UNIKOM investigated each complaint and conveyed its findings to the party concerned. Thirteen of the complaints (2 from Kuwait and 11 from Iraq) concerned shooting incidents inside the DMZ. Three Iraqi civilians were wounded during those incidents in March 1994. However, in all cases, UNIKOM was unable to verify who had fired the shots or who initiated the incidents.

23. There have also been three serious incidents involving the security of UNIKOM's military observers. The incidents involved the hijacking of a United Nations vehicle, which the Iraqi authorities subsequently found completely stripped some 30 kilometres inside Iraq; an attempted robbery of a UNIKOM patrol and observation base; and the robbery of another UNIKOM patrol and observation base, resulting in the theft of personal and United Nations property, including a United Nations vehicle, which has not yet been recovered. All incidents occurred on the Iraqi side of the DMZ. However, the nationality of the perpetrators could not be confirmed. In all three cases, the military observers were threatened with weapons and, in one case, a number of live rounds were fired. No UNIKOM personnel were injured in any of the incidents.

24. During the first two months of the reporting period there was some local agitation and harassment of UNIKOM staff at Umm Qasr. People threw rocks and other objects at the UNIKOM headquarters compound and passing UNIKOM vehicles, slightly injuring some UNIKOM staff and damaging a number of vehicles. These incidents have now ceased.

25. UNIKOM has reminded the parties concerned of their responsibility for maintaining law and order as well as safeguarding United Nations personnel and property. UNIKOM has also increased its patrolling and has reinforced the patrol and observation bases with armed troops from the mechanized infantry battalion to reduce the risks of future incidents of this nature.

26. UNIKOM continued to provide support to other United Nations agencies in Iraq and Kuwait. In particular, it provided assistance in the process of compensation for the Iraqi citizens who were found to be on the Kuwaiti side of the newly demarcated boundary. UNIKOM maintained administrative supervision of the Administrative Unit in Baghdad, which provided administrative and logistic support to other United Nations agencies in Iraq. UNIKOM continued to provide movement controls in respect of all United Nations aircraft operating in the area, as well as medical evacuation assistance to the United Nations Guards Contingent in Iraq. UNIKOM assisted the United Nations Coordinator for the Return of Property from Iraq to Kuwait (UNROP) as well as in the inspections and maintenance of the boundary demarcation monumentation.

## V. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

27. By its decision 48/466 of 23 December 1993, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIKOM up to the amount of $8,687,800 gross ($8,000,000 net) for the period from 1 November 1993 to 28 February 1994. This amount was in addition to the pledged voluntary contribution of $23,414,800 from the Government of Kuwait of which an amount of $16,000,000 has been received. By its decision 48/466 B of 9 March 1994 the General Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIKOM up to the amount of $2,171,950 gross ($2,000,000 net) for the period from 1 to 31 March 1994.

28. Based on the cost estimates 1/ for UNIKOM currently before the General Assembly, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has recommended 2/ that the cost of maintaining the Mission should not exceed $5.5 million gross per month for the period through 31 October 1994. This amount includes the voluntary contribution pledged by the Government of Kuwait in an amount equivalent to two-thirds of the cost of the Mission. Should the General Assembly endorse the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, the monthly cost of maintaining UNIKOM will be limited therefore to $5.5 million gross.

29. Unpaid assessed contributions as at 28 March 1994 to the UNIKOM Special Account for the period since the inception of the Mission amounted to $23,669,133.

## VI. OBSERVATIONS

30. During the last six months, UNIKOM's area of operations has, for the most part, been calm. Through close monitoring of the area and constant liaison with the Iraqi and Kuwaiti authorities, UNIKOM has played its part in preventing incidents and redressing the violations that have occurred.

31. The outstanding issue arising from the demarcation of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary concerning the Iraqi nationals and their assets remaining on Kuwaiti territory has been resolved by their relocation in Iraq, thus significantly reducing tension in the area. The reinforced capacity of UNIKOM, together with

arrangements on the ground, including the completion of the construction of the trench along the Iraq-Kuwait boundary, are factors contributing to stability.

32. However, the present calm along the Iraq-Kuwait boundary should not obscure the fact that tension still persists. There have been incidents, which have demonstrated that full peace has yet to be restored to the area. They also indicate the value of the United Nations presence, as well as the need for it to continue. I therefore recommend to the Security Council that it maintain UNIKOM for a further 12 months.

33. UNIKOM will continue to depend on the cooperation of the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait in order to carry out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council. In this connection, I note with appreciation the cooperation by both Governments in helping to resolve issues in a constructive manner. I call upon both Governments to take all necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations personnel and property deployed in their respective countries and to prevent the recurrence of incidents that violate the DMZ.

34. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to the Force Commander and the men and women under his command for the manner in which they have carried out their difficult task. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

## Notes

1/ A/48/844.

2/ A/48/897.

## Annex I

## UNIKOM personnel

14 March 1994

### Military observers

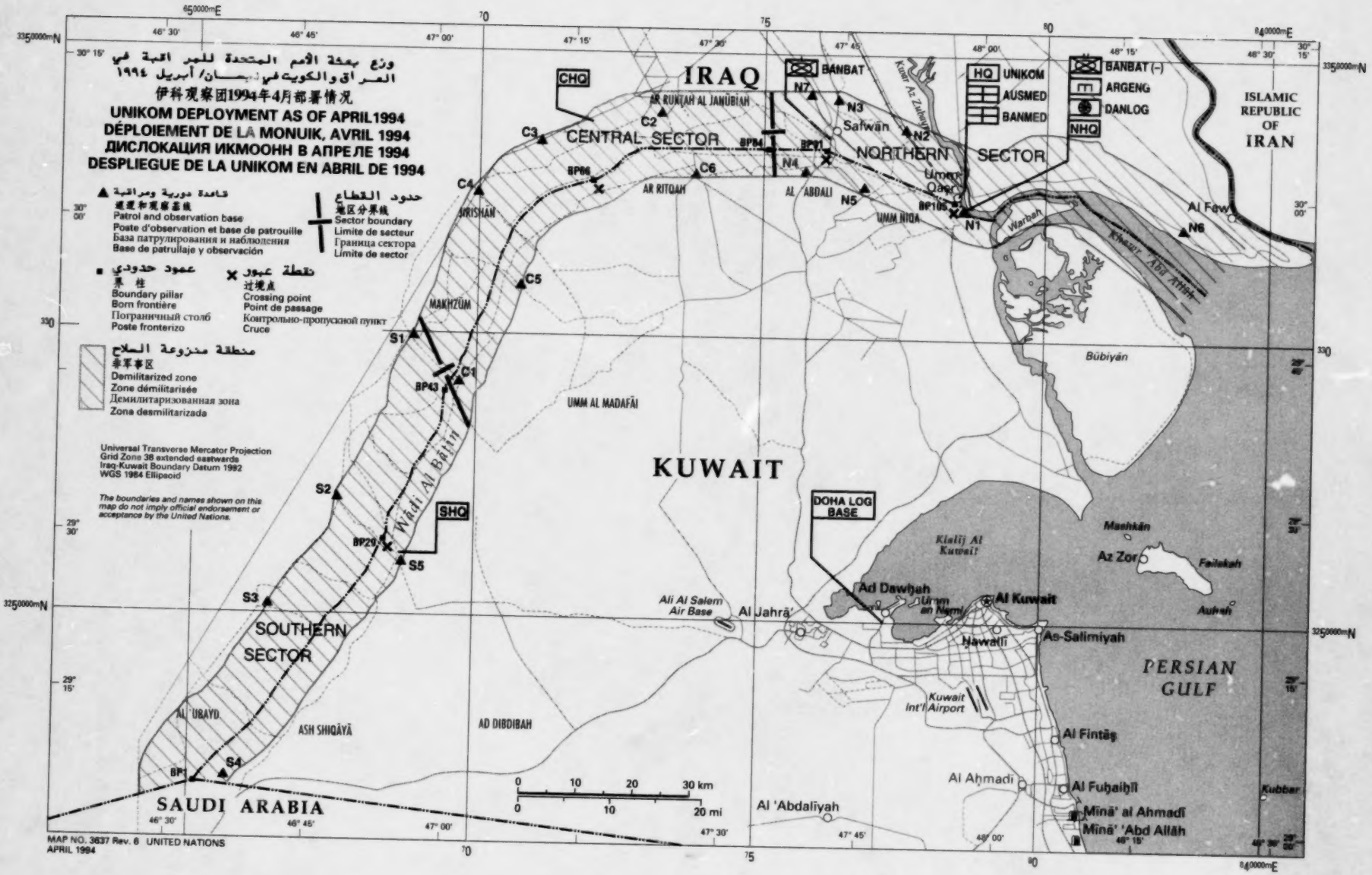
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 6 | Nigeria | 6 |
| Austria | 6 | Norway | 7 |
| Bangladesh | 9 | Pakistan | 7 |
| Canada | 5 | Poland | 7 |
| China | 15 | Romania | 6 |
| Denmark | 6 | Russian Federation | 15 |
| Fiji | 6 | Senegal | 6 |
| Finland | 7 | Singapore | 7 |
| France | 15 | Sweden | 7 |
| Ghana | 6 | Thailand | 6 |
| Greece | 6 | Turkey | 7 |
| Hungary | 6 | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 15 |
| India | 6 | United States of America | 15 |
| Indonesia | 7 | Uruguay | 6 |
| Ireland | 5 | Venezuela | 7 |
| Italy | 7 | | |
| Kenya | 6 | | |
| Malaysia | 6 | | |

Total number of military observers deployed (out of an authorized strength of 300) 254

### Infantry battalion (BANBAT)

| | Deployed | Authorized |
|---|---|---|
| | 775 | 775 |
| Support units: | | |
| Engineers (ARGENG) | 50 | 50 |
| Logistics (DANLOG) | 46 | 50 |
| Medical | | |
| AUSMED | 12 | |
| BANMED | 16 | |
| Total | 124 | 135 |
| Total UNIKOM | 1 153 | 1 210 |

/...


وزع بعثة الأمم المتحدة للمراقبة في العراق والكويت في نيسان/ أبريل ١٩٩٤
伊科观察团1994年4月部署情况
UNIKOM DEPLOYMENT AS OF APRIL1994
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA MONUIK, AVRIL 1994
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ИКМООНН В АПРЕЛЕ 1994
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNIKOM EN ABRIL DE 1994
قاعدة دورية ومراقبة
巡逻和观察基地
Patrol and observation base
Poste d'observation et base de patrouille
База патрулирования и наблюдения
Base de patrullaje y observación
حدود القطاع
地区分界线
Sector boundary
Limite de secteur
Граница сектора
Límite de sector
عمود حدودي
界柱
Boundary pillar
Borne frontière
Пограничный столб
Poste fronterizo
نقطة عبور
过境点
Crossing point
Point de passage
Контрольно-пропускной пункт
Cruce
منطقة منزوعة السلاح
非军事区
Demilitarized zone
Zone démilitarisée
Демилитаризованная зона
Zona desmilitarizada
Universal Transverse Mercator Projection
Grid Zone 38 extended eastwards
Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Datum 1992
WGS 1984 Ellipsoid
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
IRAQ
KUWAIT
SAUDI ARABIA
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
PERSIAN GULF
CHQ
SHQ
DOHA LOG BASE
HQ UNIKOM
AUSMED
BANMED
BANBAT
BANBAT (-)
ARGENG
DANLOG
NHQ
CENTRAL SECTOR
NORTHERN SECTOR
SOUTHERN SECTOR
AR RUKHAH AL JANUBIAH
AR RITQAH
AL ABDALI
UMM NIQA
Umm Qasr
Safwān
Warbah
Khawr Abd Allāh
Al Faw
Būbiyān
Kuwait Int'l Airport
Ali Al Salem Air Base
Al Jahrā'
Ad Dawḥah
Umm an Namil
Al Kuwait
Hawallī
As-Salimiyah
Az Zor
Mashkān
Failakah
Auhah
Kubbar
Al Fintās
Al Aḥmadī
Al Fuḥaiḥīl
Mīnā' al Aḥmadī
Mīnā' 'Abd Allāh
Al 'Abdalīyah
AD DIBDIBAH
ASH SHIQĀYĀ
AL 'URAYD
UMM AL MADAFĀI
MAKHZŪM
JARISHAH
Wādī Al Bāṭin
Kuwait Az Zahrawayn
Khalīj Al Kuwait
C1
C2
C3
C4
C5
C6
S1
S2
S3
S4
S5
BP43
BP29
BP94
BP21
BP86
BP105
N1
N2
N3
N4
N5
N6
N7
0 10 20 30 km
0 10 20 mi
MAP NO. 3637 Rev. 6 UNITED NATIONS
APRIL 1994